Continued From First Page.

citizen to vote; and so it must be, unless the citizen is exempted by law from paying such tax. But it seems to me to be quite clear as a proposition of constitutional law that, if the poll-trx payer is exempted by law from taxation, he being otherwise qualified, such citizen has, by the very terms of the Constitution, a right te vote. We might come to that happy condition when from licenses and other indirect taxation our State and county expenses being paid, we should not require to levy either a State or county tax upon the citizen or his property. In such case would anyone claim that where no tax was layied at all, there were no voters in Massachusetts, all levied at all, there were no voters in Massachusetts, all being disfranchised under the first clause of Article III Suppose the Legislature should enact that no State or county taxes should be levied in a given year, as it may do, and I hope with due economy in State and county expenditures at some time will do, would such a law operate as a disfrauchisement of all our voters, or an exemption of our citizens from taxation! I am most fully persuaded that all patriotic men will agree with me in the destrability, at as early a day as possible, of estab-lishing free suffrage to all citizens, with proper guards against fraude in its exercise, in Massachusetts, which makes its free institutions its proudest boast, if it can be done without violation of any inhibition of the Constitu-

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE.

In practice, does not a property or tax qualification upon the voter bear unequally and unjustly upon him? If a small sum be made a prequisite, then, with porfect parity of reasoning, a large sum may be imposed, which would put this franchise of freedom in the hands of a would put this transmiss of free only, who can then say, as the Roman captain answered to the spoatle, "With a great sum obtained I this freedom," and no Paul can proudly reply, "But I was

The United States census of May 1, 1880, shows that there were in Massachusetts 502,048 male persons above the age of twenty-one years, and the rate of increase the age of twenty-one years, and the rate of increase will now give us 535,692, but of 1,783,085 inhabitants. The largest vote ever east in the State, in November of the same year, was for Precident, 282,512. The same census above that there were males twenty-one years of age and over, asther altens nor flitterate within our constitutions! requirements, 447,083. These would be entitled to vote except for the hindrance of the poli-tax and the impediments made by our laws of registration. This failure to vote has been alleged to be "indifference of voters." As we have seen, the largest vote ever cast was 282,512. Taking that from the total number of passible voters, 447,083, it leaves 104,571 practically disfranchised and not voting, or 36 81-100 per cent of the voting population of the State, the total vote actually cast being but 63 19-100 per cent of the voting population. It will be also found that there are fewer voters in Massachusetts in proportion to the number of male citizens over twenty-one years of age than in any other State but five, North or South, however sparse and scattered the population of such State may be, while Massachusetts is one of the most compact and thickly actiled of all the States.

Fortunately the abolition of the tax qualification for voting is not a question which naw divides political parties. The doctrine of free suffrage, genesias a cardinal.

Fortunately the abolition of the tax qualification for voting is not a question which now divides political parties. The doctrine of free suffrage tensins a cardinal principle of the Republican party to-fay, no where better or more eloquently stated than by one of her chosen representatives (who might well have been now addressing you), in a carefully prepared oration deliverful at Tremont Temple, upon questions of Republican principles in the late political campaign. Mr. Chape says: "What are these questions which demand our attention to-day I They are the questions of free and rair elections, the absolute enjoyment by every man in this country of the right to vote." Opposition to a property or tax qualification for suffrage has been the destrine of the Democratic party everywhere, except when sted from the principles of true democracy by the influences of elavery, which all good men thank God are gone forever. Of the thirty-eight States fire only tolerate it in their constitutions. It is for you, as legislators of Massachusetts, to say whether our old free Commonwealth shall remain longer in the deep adde column.

SEALED BALLOIS AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A ballot requires freedom to vote and a fair count to make it the effective agent of a free government. His

vote should be given by the voter free from all intimida-tion, oversight by, or even knowledge of others. For his exercise of this great right the veter should only be acbountable to his conscience and his God. Complaints, more pr less weit-founded, have been made that in Massa-chusetts, as in some other States, intimidation and coercion of voters have obtained; that ballots with distinc-tive colors and marks, to enable the commission of those

cion of voters have obtained; that ballots with distinctive colors and marks, to enable the commission of those wrongs, have been uned. Former legislators wishing to biol out this stigma upon the fair fame of our Commonwealth, have endeavored by law to so limit the size, printing and appearance of bailots as in some degree to reader the ballots indistinguismable in the family of the voter. But why not strike at the very root of the evil at case, and provide that all votes shall be inclosed in self-sealing envelopes of the same size, quality and color, to be furnished by the State? Then the size and complexion of the bailot would be immaterial.

Allegations are made of stuffing and robbing ballotboxes. All this would be prevented by the use of the envelope. The number of envelopes would always conform in a well-conducted election, to the checked voters on the voting list. And as it is provided that any cavelope containing two votes should be thrown out, the costibility of fraudment votes being east would practically be obtilerated. I comment this change, in the interest of free and fair elections, most earnestly to your attention.

There is another cognate subject to that waite we have been discussing, which has received encouragement in the platforms of both political parties, and that is the right is given them by the Consitution of the United States. By the decision of the coarts? I am oversuled in my action on this subject, but not in my convictions.

Women eaanot be permitted to vote in this Commen-

could have the hallot, and that is whigher the majority women of this commonwealth desire to vote. This is verred on the one side and denied on the other; but ritain it is, if the greatbody of insolitent women of the ommonwealth desire to vote they will have the vote, if I believe that the being knewn, no just man would pose it. I suggest, therefore, that a Law be passed, lowing women to vote under the same regulations as en in municipal elections, which have shall take affect hen it shall be accepted by a majority of the women sing at some general election.

Objection has been made that women do not desire vote because it would be umpleasant to

Objection has been made that women do not desire to vote because it would be unpleasant to go into the ward-rocaus and voting places. I would suggest that the women above twenty-one should be registered, the place, by number, or rather sufficient description of residence, farming a part of the registry, and that every woman may deposit her vote, indorsed with her name and place of residence in her own handwriting, in the Post-Office, or in some proper box provided for the purpose, addressed to the proper officers of election in the cities and towns where they reside, within ten any before said seens seneral election, at which time the pilicers of election may open, examine and compare the ballots with the registry lists and assort, count and declare the votes as in other cases.

I would recommend that the day of general election be made a legal holiday, with the same safeguards as to observance as are given to funday in this regard, that no liquor be sold, and no liquor shop be kept open between sanries and sause or that day. Now the courts adjourn, some other classes of business are suspensed, while others are not, especially those requiring mechanical and manufacturing and other labor. Such a law world be but just to the large number of election officers who ought to mye that day for their official duties.

CRIMES.

No State in the Union has so large and full lists of erimes and offences of the petty sort in her statutes as Massachusetts. These laws bring Massachusetts into great disadvantage when her criminal statistics are compared with those of other States. To people out of the State, who look to the number only of our criminals, it would almost appear that criminal offences with us were a State industry. To the contrary I know from observation and comparison of the statistics of crime for many years, that there is no State in the Union

crime for many years, that there is no State in the Union that in fact has better ordered communities, or fewer of what ought to be denominated crimes committed within her boraces than Massachuseits.

There is one crime, however, which indicates such depraytr of neart, such disrecard of life, such unlice toward all mankind, that the doing of it should be visited with the swiftest and most condign punishment. I recommend an act in substance providing that whoever wilfully and deliberately does an act with intent to derail a moving fram, propelled by steam on any railroad, thall upon conviction thereof suffer death. Such a mass is in his heart a thousand times, it may be, a murderer of mocent men, women and children who have done the can do bin no harm. If by accedent he falls in his objections purpose, to accomplish which he has done all be can do, their ogcape is in the providence of God, and ho ment of als.

he can do, their eggaps is in the providence or cod, and to merici of sis.

The public mind is shocked as we read, day by day, of defalentions or trustees, treasurers, cashiers, and others intrusted with the care of moneys not toeir own, and paned at the loss of the enrisings of a lifetime by their owners, the cause being, in most cases, traccable to gambing, followed in many instances by aeattrending suicides, forerasing in number, of husbands and fathers. In gambling, by selling by the one that which he has not to sell, and the buying by another that which he has not the means to pay for, carried on by securing a contract for property by depositing what are known as "margins," is the hope of a rise or fall of the article gambled h, under the mony forms in which it is done, most of the cause is found of such defaleations and rain. These evils in their extent are, comparatively, of late device, much but now affect the community itself. This gambing is extended to quite all merchandise, but for the means of the gamples of life. By large combinations, the price of corn, wheat and other atticles of tood is raised to almost starvation prices, while the grangifes are bursting and the markets are overstocked; but food cannot be sold because of calanneed price regreated by such means. The price of cotton, upon the use of which the happiness of so many of our entrens and the prosperity of our state is largely depends, has also been in a great degree regulated by these methods. Conservative business men have been tempted into buying their supplies of cotton in what ere known as "futures," leaving the price to be distributed by chalacte the buying their supplies of cotton in what ere known as "futures," leaving the price to be distributed by chalacter, that chance, however, controlled by wicked conspiracy, floreby running themselves, destroying the enterprises they represent, and thus reducing to starvation thousands of laboring men and wonet. I admit that these evils are difficult to reach by egislation, but I believe t the public mind is shocked as we read, day by day, of busiless, the price of corn, wheat and other studies of lood is raised to almost starvation prices, while the gravaries are bursting and the bankers are overstocked; but food cannot be sold because of enhanced price regrated by such means. The price of enhanced price regrated by such means. The price of enhanced price regrated by such means. The commonwealth. From 1866 to 1873, inclusive, the prison not self-supporting, but an actual charge to the Commonwealth. From 1866 to 1873, inclusive, the prison new large price to be the start of the supporting as to all expenses, and in the prison has not self-supporting as to all expenses, and in the later by these methods. Conservative business men have been tempted into buying their supplies of cotton is ward set known as "futures," heaving the prison has not been self-supporting since. In 1881 the prison has not self-supporting as to all expenses, and in the fact of the State of \$23,422 42 net income to the State. The prison has not been self-supporting since. In 1881 the prison has not been self-supporting since. In 1881 the prison has not been self-supporting since. In 1881 the prison has not been self-supporting since. In 1881 the prison has not been self-supporting since. In 1881 the prison has not been self-supporting since. In 1881 the prison has not been self-supporting since. In 1881 the prison has not been self-supporting since. In 1881 the prison has not been self-supporting since. In 1881 the prison has not been self-supporting since. In 1881 the prison has not been self-supporting since. In 1881 the prison has not been self-supporting since. In 1881 the prison has not been self-supporting since. In 1881 the prison has not been self-supporting since in the support supporting since and in the item of cost consumed. In the support support

Let me not be misunderstood. I say here and now nothing concerning the conduct, character or standing of any member of the Boards of Commissioners. I am commenting upon the system of unaccountability and uncontrollability which may be the result of the act esstablishing them, intreaching them and their subordinates in office. The supreme Excentive Department cannot investigate them or their agents, officers, employer of the agents, officers, employers of the agents, officers, employers of the agents, of any of

cannot investigate them or their agents, officers, employes, or the acis, doings or official integrity of any of them. The Executive has no power to correct abuses, even if known and flagmant. Jeremy Bentham says a "nourd is a serven." That is to say, agents use the board to cover their acts, and it is all the more useful as such, if composed of men of high character who have only a perfunctory interest in its operation. No thing was ever well aministered by a board in which the members had no interest. Therefore, all well considered laws creeting corporations always provide that the directors shall be stockholders, whether in banking is other business.

To show the Legislature that management by boards is expensive, and especially if a large one, I present the following table, showing the great increase of soat of the sing care of the same and insane paupers of the state, taken from the punier seconds and reports. It will be remembered that for a series of years prior to the year 1864 the State paupers were under the charge of the "arion commissioners":

* TABLE

Comparative cost of supporting the same and insane paupers for two years from 1859 to 1865, inclusive, and for two years from 1877 to 1881, inclusive.

	n'mber	Ave'ge n'mber of pau- pers each year.	Total cost of support for five years.	Cost of support of one panger for ave years	of one
Same and in- same paopers supported un- der Ahen Com- mission from 1850-'63 inclu- sive same and to- same paupers supported un- dry boards of State chariffes from 1877-'81, inclusive			\$1,115,145 CS		114

charities \$4.473.

By examining the table it will be found that the cost of supporting the same number of same and insone paupers under the boards of State charities was adjuly more than double the cost of supporting the same number of same and insone paupers under the Alem Commission. If the boards of courities had supported the 10.013 gaupers which the Alem Commission and in charge at the same cost as the 11,304 which the boards of disport, the loss to the State would have been \$1,096,141 84.

Management by boards always is the subject of scan-dels; and sometimes without any sins of commission on the part of the members of the board, but by their sucordinates, who find the board a convenient cover for their nepotism and peculations. In one of our pauper establishments there have been employed, under the convictions.

Women cannot be permitted to vote in this Common Women cannot be permitted to vote in this Common Women cannot be permitted to vote in this Common Wealth, by our Constitution, for national or State officers (exactly the Presidential electors) If the law were changed; but they may vote, if the law were thanged; but they may vote, if the law we provides, in numicipal elections. There is one way in which the experiment can most advantageously be tried, and, writing the control of the law with the control of the law with the control of the law were the l pears, in the same family, in the higher, most responsible and beat paid places, drawing as salaries from four to six taousand dollars, bedde the expenses of the living of all of them; all sons, wives and dangmers, by bleed and marrage, to the superfuencent, Could any bleed and marrage, to the superfuencent, Could any batching and hear of a great binshess conceen justify himself for such class of appointments! Would anybody expect to learn anything of the miscoings or shortcomings of any of suca officers from either of the others!

Have there not been scandais, public and well known, for years in that institution! Was it not charged, and never denied, that, for years, of the infinites born in or sent to that institution, more than 90 per cent died as suca! All of these did not fill an infant pathper's grave, even; for it can be shown that from 150 to 250 infant corpses were annually soci as merchandise to a single medical institution in the State, for from \$3 to \$5 each. Many, if not all, came from thence, besides large animors of bodies of panger adults, furnished for other medical purposes, and soil as merchandise for very considerable sums; and that done secretly, and not under and in accordance with the provisions of the law, which, under certain safeguaries, permit alimanouses to furnish the understands bodies of deceased paupers for dissecting purposes the surgeons and medical schools, according to the decemand humans provision of the statute. Was his not hesting and the provision of the statute. Was his not hesting and the provision of the statute. Was his not hesting the provision of the state of these dead mining entitle to work to be a surgeon and the state of these dead mining entitle to work the surgeon and the state of these dead mining entitle to work the surgeon and the state of these dead mining entitle to the surgeon and the state of these dead mining entitle to work the surgeon and the state of these dead mining of the surgeon and the state of the surgeon and the surgeon and the surgeon and th to six thousand dollars, beside the expenses of the live

THE STATE PRISON.

The appropriation in 1882 for salaries was \$54,800; for current expenses, \$73,000. It is true that the necesfor current expenses, \$73,000. It is true that the neces-sary watchenen in the prison may well increase the num-ber of salaried officials. All these expeditures are sub-stantially made by the warden, who reports to the Board of Prison Commissioners, which Board was, as we have seen, reorganized in 1879, and became a law unto itself. The unwillingness of the convicts to labor, and, in some instances, the failure to find contractors competent to

house, the State primary school, the State workhouse, reformatory prises her women, the State primor, the reformatory prises her women, the State primor, the reformation prises her women, the State primor, the reformation prises her women, the State primor, the reformation of the prisouers to be salf-supporting. It have not been able to obtain in time all the actual expanditure of these institutions of passed by the late therefore take the appropriations passed by the late possible the primore of the prisouers and of the salf-supporting and expanditure for their current experiments and to make the primore proportion of the prisouers of salines of coversight and imperiod to the proportion of the primore in one of 2000, 5001 salaries of oversight and imperiod to the proportion of the primore in one of 2000, 5001 salaries of 0.000 total salaries, \$140, 400. Add \$58,300 total salaries of \$200,500. total salaries of the primore of the primore of the primore of the primore in the salaries of the primore of the pr

When the State shall have sufficiently educated every bright child within its borders, it will be time enough to undertake the education of the idiotic and feedle minded. I submit that this attempt to reverse the irrevocable decree na to" the survival of the fittest" is no school. Give them an asylum, with good and kind trea-ment, but not a school. The report from that school shows that none of its pupils have been made self-supporting by its traceings. The report further shows that those in whom some spark of intelligence has been awasened have been no assumed of tasis school that when they write to their parents they beg for poperand chyelopes which have not its card upon it. That is, they have seen educated simply enough to know o near delicines, and to assume of themselves and their sarroungings.

been awasened mive become so assumed that who they write to their parents they beg for proper and cuvelopes which have but its card upon it. That is, they have occur churched shurply enough to know o inert dedictacles and be assumed of themselves antiheir surroundings. We do not contribute to their happiness by giving them that degree of knowledge. A well-fed, web-carcis or idiot is a miserable one.

All classes of the afflered with mental disorders have been sent to may received in the same compilal, wether incursols or enrouse, the violent with a sententain, we then the or induction in a miserable one.

All classes of the afflered with mental disorders have been sent to may received in the same compilal, we then to the or induction of the same only from religious fervor, the paper and dermen eld or imbrelle. Those with hamba for crune tones in some only from religious fervor, the paper and dermed, men and women all herded together, separation of the mane, from requirements of different treatment, would have been made, but this has not to any practical degree been done, although we have five hosainals—an Worce-tor. Faunton, fewsoury, Northampton and Pauvers, Each was organized under the coardo of a separate and attach board of trustees, with separate superational ence; each was filled up with all classes of patients and indicate board of trustees, which only differs in having a large proportion of paper insane. In all but one of these hospitus private patients of the same differences in their madness are also cared for.

From the reports of the opards having them in charge it appears that the tashen are increasing at the rare of two annalred a year, or 5 per cent on the number of the mane, a dispopulation increases only? per cent, and the proposition of the bodies of our citizens in having a large proportion of paper insane. In all but one of these hospitudes of the great exertation of the mane of the papers that they have been any to the control of the bodies of the citizens in their masses, a lice population

MANAGEMENT OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS. The general supervision of these institutions is, by the act of 1870, put under the Board of Health, Lunaey and Charity, who manage them, so far as they are managed at all through a commission of lunary, and this in adthe health of the puspers and a large proportion of the criminals of the State, and also their duties imposed upon them by statute, of ascertaining the quality of everything that everybody in the Commonwealth est-

criminals of the State, and also their duties imposed upon them by statute, of ascertaining the quality or everything that everybody in the Commonwealth eats and drinks, and all the drugs and medicines we consume, all drinks, and all the drugs and medicines we consume, and the quality of the connected that the ladies are apposed to use.

It will not be wonderful if we find some things have to be neglected by so versatile and overworker a Board, especially as they all work without pay. Members of the Board, interested in and capable of taking carge of the sanitary condition of the state, find their duties in taking care of paupers have no sufficient knowledge of the laws of mental allenation to have superintendence of unney; and those heaqing that scientific arrowledge which would fit them for the latter work, have no taste for booking after the sewerage or paupers, prisonurs or cosmetics of the State. This incongruity has bed to the resignation of nearly a majority of that Board, losing to the State the services of some of the best-fitted men. for portions of the work, upon it.

All these establishments for the insane have large quandless of land. If you are cailed upon, as you will be, to turnish further accommodation for the insane, why not do so by the Swies system of families in cottages, for the harmless and quiet, watch may be citeaply constructed? A ramily of hardless curronte insane, for whom no physician is needed, could be taken care of by a single man and woman, and the eatings semige county does not have all the contingers semige county into they may have a common duling room for all. Thus they might have a common duling room for all. Thus they might have all the comforts of home, so that life would be to them quiet and endurable, even if with out hope of chance, save the last.

I trast, certainly, that no more architectural follies, to use no harsher term, will be permitted, like the Danvers Hospital. A Board cound allow that to be built at the expense of nearly \$2,000,000. If any man had built ith

oner.

I submit that this matter ought to be carefully guarded by legislation, giving every facility for setting at large the imbecile and narmless insane, whenever they become hopelessly incurable, and relegating them, as other harmless people are, to the home care of their friends and relatives, who are bound to support them. · CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I congratulate the Commonwealth that one branch of what is known in political circles as "Civil Service Referm" is, and has been since 1879, in most full, efficient and thorough operation in this Commonwealth, and that is fixeness of tenure of office, as I have before demonstrated. The "civil service reform" manner of appointment, by competitive or other examination, has been wholly ignored. On the contrary, the practice has quite generally solutioned, of the officer having the apquite generally sotained, of the officer having the apquive generally obtained, of the officer having the appointment putting his wife, his son, his daughter, his son's wire and his sister in office as assistants and clerks, and into other official and salaried places. Whole families are sometimes appointed to salaried places. Besides, the rule is, with hardly exceptions enough to prove its correctness, that all the salaried and paid otherials, at least of the higher grades, have been, and are, of a given political faith. If it were profitable I could give very many instances in flustration of each of the truths above stated, and will do so whenever called upon.

truths above stated, and will do so whenever called upon.

There are very many more officers and salaried agents and emplayes in the Commonwealth than are necessary to do its business. They are paid, on an average, quite one half more than the salarief for which competent persons could be obtained to do the same work, or which are paid in other like business by employers in the State. I would therefore advise, as a measure of "civil service reform," that at least one-third of the paid officials doing the business of the Commonwealth, who are not imbedded in the Constitution and cannot be reached by law, should be cut off by stringent enactments of law, and the salaries of the remainder reduced, on the average, at least one-half in amount and emoluments.

travelling and official expenses. These latter items are a fruitful source of abuse.

Would it not be better to enact by law that two of a framity, by blood or marriage, should not hold appointive office in the same department of the State Government. like the provision adopted by the senate of the United States in the bill recently passed by that body; and britby, thashif there are two or more already in, the one who appointed his relatives shall go out; because the appointment may not be the fault of the relative appointed, as in the case of a son who would feel obliged to obey his father. The same rule should apply where there has been an exchange of offices, i.e., where the head of one department appoints the relative of the head of another department, who had appointed or will appoint the relative of the first to some office in his department.

appoint the relative of the first to some ones in its de-partment.

There will be no need of any provision in this regard in relation to the military department, for it is already under the control of the Governor.

mider the control of the Governor.

TAXATION.

The amount of taxafion collected for State, county, city and town purposes, in 1882, as reported by the Secretary of State, was \$25,090,000. The amount assessed directly by the State, in addition to the above, was \$4,662,000, making a total taxation of \$30,752,000. The Legislature of 1881 enacted a statute which took effect on the first day of January, 1882, to apportion the taxation upon mortgaged estates between mortgaged and mortgaged. and mortgagor, according to their respective money in terest in the property, the sequence of which law was

and mortgagor, according to their respective money interest in the property, the sequence of which law was a decrease in the amount of taxable property secured by mortgage of nearly \$48,000,000. Of course there was mortgage of nearly \$48,000,000. Of course there was such amount of debt secured by mortgages collected in the Commonwealth in that year. What has become of lit is a misfortune which follows all taxation, and is as actual in this State as anywhere che, that a large proportion of the property escapes taxation; and that portion belongs to a class of chizens the most wealthy and able to pay taxes. One method of such escape is to invest in property out of the State, i. e., enjoy its benefits and escape its burdens, schooler is to invest, it in United States untaxable securities. Still another: the person who ought to be taxed makes his residence in a town other than where he does his business, and wherehe may escape taxation, which protects that business, by going into a town where a lower rate of taxation obtains. He thus can lessen his tax very considerably if he chooses the right town for a residence, because there is one town in this Commonwealth where the where the tax is \$55 on the thousand, and there is another where the tax is \$55 on the thousand. The tax-evademakes a still larger deduction, behar of large wealth, by making a bargain with the assessors of a town that he will move find that town if he shall be taxed for a certain amount of property only; which sum may make a cay considerable addition to the taxable property of the lown, and so that town if he shall be taxed for a certain amount of property only; which sum may make a cay considerable addition to the taxable property of the lown, and so that town if he shall be taxed for a certain amount of property only; which sum may make a cay considerable addition to the taxable property of the lown, and so the assessors make the tax is single the law in the cay is an another helding-place, before the late law in the same of some friend or relati

be done, and there have been convictions before the securits for doing it, by men who otherwise claim to be reputable, and who make special assertions of their honesty and integrity.

Nothing can be more inequitable or unjust than these practices. Legislation should be framed with the numerical stringcary to correct or remedy them. Equality of right and equality of burdons under the law, it is fundamental. Such acts ought to be fully mushed. The disastrous effect of this evasion of taxation is to throw all of the burdons of the government of the state mon its enterprise and business. They fall only upon property which is in the signt of the assessor, the fundamentation of the supposes the development of the burdons workshoe, and their supposes the dwelling house, however spacious or humble; but, above all quest the farm and its stock—every head of estile upon which is unantered, the exact value of both being well monse, however spacious or humble; but, above all quest the farm and its stock—every head of estile upon which is unantered, the exact value of both being well monse, however spacious or humble; but, above all quest forest to many kinds of production is this matter and upon the investments of laboring men and women in savings banks and cooperative societies. So dissistions to many kinds of production is this matter that the monse showly in, that the cultivation of farms be being to a considerable degree abandoned; and there are portens of the Commonwealth, where acried the city in a considerable degree abandoned; and there are portens of the Commonwealth, where acried by his house had for a tree the content of the saving of the Commonwealth, where acried both in wealth and population.

Buring the preparation of this Address I have been acked to recommend some measure of ald to agricularly. It know for money and there have the acceptance of the content of the production of law they are acceptant or a considerable degree abandoned; and there humbered dollars worth of nonescholer, and three humbers of the

There is one matter which I think the managers of every well-regulated railroad will agree with me needs attention, -the overworking of railroad employes who have to-do with the running of trains, whether on them or as switchmen, gatemen or station-men. Faithful-ness, care and activity in all these are imperative for work too many hours, and a number of accidents occur from their inactivity and exhaustion from this cause. I

work too many hours, and a number of necidents occur from their inactivity and exhaustion from this cause. I suggest that terislation be had by which no employe connected with the running of trains on any stems railroad should be employed more than ten hours in any one day, with a proper interval for food, except in case of accident or emergency. This would be economy in the management, because, to say nothing of regret for loss of life and timb to the passengers, a single accident would cost the road much more than an amount sufficient to duplicate even, the solaries of such employes for a considerable length of time. To make this law self-excepting would only require provision that in case in jury came from the working of a train where anyone connected with it had been employed more than that number of hours, such fact should be perion facie evidence of negligence on the part of the road.

The number of employes injured and killed during the year calls for legislative action. During the last year 198 were hard on the roads in this state, of whom 50 were killed. Nor is this an anissum number of such fatalities. A very considerable portion of these accidents happened in the coupling and uncoupling of freight cars. Are not such accidents preventable f. If so, preventable accidents become crimes. If railroad managers were accareful of the lives and limbs of their employes as the verdicts of juries have made them of the safety of their passengers, some means of automatic coupling and uncoupling ears would have been actopeted. May not legislation require it?

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS. Under this head I class all those corporations which serve the public and have under the law, a right to use the public property in carrying on that service.

The people of the Commonwalth and their representa-tives have a right to know the exact condition, stand ing, earnings, disbursements, dividends and conduct of all such corporations. Some of them, for example the railroads, are obliged to make and do make full and satisfactory returns to give such information. I suggest that like provisions be extended to gas, telegraph telephone, pussenger steamboat, water supply and other like companies.

COST OF EDUCATION.

Massachusetts has claimed, and justly, as large a pro-portionate expeculiture of money on the education of her children as any State in the Union. There are two States in the Union-Iowa and California-which ap propriated for 1880 more money per capita for educa-tion than Massachusetts. It appears by the report o the Commissioner of Education for 1880 that the State of Iowa expended for education the total sum of \$5.621,of Iowa expended for education the total sum of \$5,21,-248, and that Massachusetts expended the sum of \$5,156,731. The population of Iowa was 1,624,619; the population of Massachusetts was 1,783,085,—not far from equal. In 1880 the native-born population of Iowa above ten years was 926,301. The native-born population of Massachusetts above ten years was 1,005,-376. Or, Iowa had 75 per cent of such native-born population, while Massachusetts had 70 per cent, or 5 per cent less than Iowa. Now the illiteracy of Massachusetts, i.e., those of ten years and upward who could not read, was by the same census 5.3 per cent; and the illiteracy of Iowa by the same census was 2.4 per cent, or 2.9 per cent less than Massachusetts. This difference of literacy as against Massachusetts. This difference of literacy as a gainst Massachusetts. This difference of literacy as a gainst Massachusetts. This difference is that Massachusetts had more foreign population, because the excess of our foreign population was only 5 per cent ove Iowa, which would only reduce the per cent of Illiteracy in favor of Iowa and against Massachusetts to 2.32 per cent.

What distinguishing difference is there in the systems of education of the two States in their administration Iowa, of the \$5,621,000 expended for educational purposes, expended only \$2,901,948 for salaries, including superintendents; while Massachusetts, of \$5,156,000, expended \$4,494,225 for salaries for teachers, including expenditure for apparatus and school-books. Cost to Iowa per capita of her school population, \$8 17; Massachusetts paid an average of \$37 16 per nouth for male, and \$30.59 for female teachers. One noticeable fact will appear from these figures; that not only is the percentage of littleracy less in the State where the salaries of teachers are less, but while the amount paid for salaries and other expenses in Massachusetts has been steadily increase for far expenses in the State where the salaries of teachers, officers, \$1,249,495; that not calver and officers, \$1,249 248, and that Massachusetts expended the sum of \$5,156,731. The population of Iowa was 1,624,619; the

REFORM IN SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

It will be observed in the list of studies and the list of salaried teachers, that while drawing is taught at great

expense, there only appears the sum of \$1,380 that has any relation to penmaffulp, and that in the normal school. Nor, as there any provision for teaching book-keeping, even in the lower and most simple forms; and the same may be said of other cities in Massachi, settls. Now, we know it to be true, as a fact, that in almost all the cities and many of the large towns of the Common-wealth, there are private schools to teach bookkeeping and the manner of transacting commercial business, sometimes called commercial colleges, and whose developing and the manner of transacting commercial business, sometimes called commercial colleges, and whose developing and psychology? And the pupils in those schools are suggested to taught in our schools. Why not, rather than physiology and psychology? And the pupils in those schools are usually graduates from our high schools, where these fancy branches? I have named are taught. I submit the colleges of the school of the learning and culture of a school of the colleges of the school of the learning and culture of Massachusetts; to believe was rightful of our school system and schools, in spite of the learning and culture of Massachusetts; of our control of the learning and culture of Massachusetts; of our chordon of the learning and culture of Massachusetts; of our chordon, and the schools in spite of the learning and culture of Massachusetts; of our chordon, common of the other States, save two, one of which, Cultioning, in more different proportion. Than any of the other States, save two, one of which, Cultioning, in more different proportion. Than any of the other States, save two, one of which, Cultioning, in the schools, the schools, the schools, and that as greater percentage of net culture, of the there are strength of the schools, and that as greater percentage of net culture, and the schools of the school of the school of the schools of the school of the school of the

Legislators: I have presented the result of my best chought upon the topics occurring to me as of interest to you, and the discussion of which would benefit the State. deeded care, classification and condensation. It has been my endeavor to exclude therefrom every partisan consideration. I have every inducement and no tempconsideration. I have every inducement and no temp-ation to do otherwise, for I much desire that my sug-actions shall have weight with all of you. From my recommendation no personal advantage can come, for I now and here declare that I have neither wish nor intention again to ask the suffrages of the people of the Commonwealth for the position I hold; for which high shoner I am filled with the most profound sensibility. It is both my pleasure and duty to give one year of the bea-energies of my life to the service of the Commonwealth, thereby to pay the carnest penny of any gratitude.

SCIENCE AT HARVARD.

INTERESTING WORK IN THE MUSEUMS AND OB-SERVATORY.

IF NOM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 3 .- The skeleton of the right whale that went ashore at Provincetown, Mass., a year ago, has been prepared for the Agassiz Museum by the taxidermist H. A. Ward, of Rochester, N. Y., and is now in boxes in the museum. The skeleton a sixty-four feet long, and an entire ye spent in preparing it, bleaching, riveting and clamping the bones, etc. It will be suspended from the ceiling of the room on the second floor, directly over the main en-trance. This room and the one adjoining it on the west are being filled with stuffed and mounted mammalia by Mr. Ward, the contract with him being a \$20,000 one The interior work of the new portion of the museum is being finished leisurely. It is expected that these rooms will be completed by next spring. But it will probably be two years before they are filled with cases and show-shelves ready for the new exhibits which are stored away in the other part of the building. There are thousands of prepared specimens thus awalting shelf-room. Only a small number of the typical species shelf room. Only a small number of the typical species are yet exhibited, owing to lack of room. The basement thoor of the new building has been laid in cement, and the first floor in concrete. Three large boilers and furnaces are in the basement, and the rooms are practically fire-proof.
Everybody knows that the specialty of Louis Agassiz

was fishes, and that his son, Alexander Agassiz, is one of the first authorities in the world in some departments of inchthydogy. It is not strange, therefore, to find that the Cambridge Museum contains the largest and finest col-lection of fishes in America. Every fish in the building has been placed in alcohol by the hands of one man-Mr. has been placed in alcohol by the lands of one man—Mr.
Samuel Garman, who for ten years and more has been
engaged in work here in the museum, as well as in the
great West, in South America, the West Indies, and elsewhere. With both of the Agassizes he has worked and
travelled and studied. He has invented various little
contrivances for the more elegant and careful preservation of the class law more results. tion of the glass-jar specimens. Into every jar now goes a metallic label with the number and name of the speci-men stamped upon it. It is evident that this device is intended to guard against the possible confusion and trouble that would result from the destruction of the outer label of paper. Mr. Garman has also effected a outer label of paper. Mr. Garman has also effected a saving of large sums formerly spent for alcohol. It was found that the alcohol evaporated from the jars owing to the imperfect fitting of the stoppers, and the refilling of the jars required annually large amounts of the costly fluid. Now the plan is to dip the stoppers in melted becswax; this fills up the interstices and irregularities of the ground glass, and entirely prevents evaporation. The name of every reptile or lish in the building is entered upon a private card catalogue, so that an account of stock can always be taken. Besides this catalogue to his

stock can always be taken. Besides this catalogue to his library of glass jars, Mr. Garman has secumulated a stock can always be taken. Eesides this catalogue to his library of glass jars, Mr. Garman has secumulated a very rare library of books on lishes and reptiles. He buys by agents in Europe and America, sometimes, paying hundreds of dollars for a single work. Mr. Garman was very successful in his bone-hunt last summer. A large party from Princeton College was also in the field, but Mr. Garman aione obtained ten or twelve times as many fossils as did the party from Princeton. This was doubtless owing to the circumstance that he has been fossil-hunting for Profe-sor Agassiz almost every summer during the past ten years. Last summer he obtained one entirely new species of fossil animal. Many of the Peruvian mummiles in the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology were also obtained by him. He was steaming along the South American const one season, and stopping for three days at a certain port where there was an ancient centerry, he determined to secure a prize. He secured a large number of workmen, who day over an immense area of ground, and secured a number of mummiles—Mr. Garman working for three days and nights without sleep while directing their work and packing the mummies for shipment to Cambridge.

During the past summer Professor F. W. Putnam, of the Museum of Archaeology, has visited Tennessee, and explored more of the interesting altar-mounds of the river region of that State. The tangible results of his excavations are still in the museum in boxes, which have not yet been unpacked.

At the Observatory, Professor Pickering is continuing his work of cataloguing, in the order of their comparative brightness, the stars visible in this latitude. He has already catalogued the stars up to the thirty-fourth magnitude. He has invented several different photometers for his work. The one now in use is a very large instrument, the operators of which arrived their results by polarizing; the light of two stars, and then diminianing the light of the brighter of the two until it is of the same intensity as the less bright:

PHILOSOPHYON A STREET CAR

A CONDUCTOR'S VARIED OBSERVATIONS. WHERE THE SELVISHNESS OF HUMANITY IS CLEARLY

WHERE THE SELVISHNESS OF HUMANITY IS CLEARLY SHOWN—MANNERS AND MORALS OF CITY TRAVEL.

"You must not smoke here, sir," said the conductor of a street car, a few evenings ago to a passenger who entered with a lighted cigar in his mouth. The words were commonplace enough, but the tone in which they were intered attracted the attention of a Tribume reporter. The speaker was a young man of more than medium height and of fair proportions. His eyes were large, dark, and penetrating, his nose was aquiline; a graceful mustache shaded his mouth, which was at once firm and genial; and bis chin denoted decision. Evidently, he was man endowed with force of character. The reporter approached him, and, entering into conversation, made the discovery that he was of the tribe of sation, made the discovery that he was of the tribe of literary and adventurous Bohemians.

"I have lately returned," he said, "from a four months' tour of Europe, and being almost penniless I was glad to accept a position as street-car conductor. How do I like the life I well, as a temporary one, very well. You see, I love to study human nature, and upon a street-car people express themselves unconsciously. The innute despotism, the dormant brutality, the petty dishonesty, the valgarity, vamity and self-assertion of men and women are sure to manifest themselves here; and it is necessary for a philosopher to study these as well as the finer qualities that lend sweetness and grace to life. Judges and men of standing who talk glibly about human rights and dutles trample upon the undefined but, to all gentlemen, well-known rights of their fellows with a wilfulness worthy of King Thebau. Sleek well-dressed men with hold a nickel in their hands, become "I have lately returned," he said, "from a four with a wilfulness worthy of King Thebau. Sleek well-dressed men with hold a nickel in their hands, become absorbed in their papers, and get out without paying their fares, unless reminded by the conductor. Rich women of fashion display a lack of good breeding and exhibit a vulgar selfishness toward the poorer mem-hers of their own sex that would be deemed hardly pos-sible clsewhere. In fact, after a month or two of streetcar experience, an optimist would begin to coult his pleasing theories. It was only the other day that a man pleasing theories. It was only the other day that a man and his wife and two children, all well-dressed, entered my car when every seat was taken. A laborer gallantly offered his seat to the woman, which she accepted without a word, and another passenger surrendered his seat to the man because he was holding one of the children in his arms. Instead of taking the seat himserf, he put the larger child in it, gave the baby to his wife, and continued to stand. Presently, I asked the man for three fares, which under the circumstances were due, but he refused to pay for more than two; and only after he had abused me in a savage manner, and I had threatened to put him off the car, did he give me the other nickel. Then he reported me at the office, but of course my action was austained by my employers. The superintendent rode down with me this morning, and I showed him a representative beat. The man had a hawk-face and a billous look about him, and was dressed like a preacher. As soon as he entered the ear he took out a nickel and held it in his closed hand, while he went on reading a paper. I passed him a time or two, purposely, without asking him for his fare, and save enough, as I had expected, he quietly put the nickel back into his pocket. When the man was getting off I said:

'Til lake your fare now, sir, if you please.' Whnt, he said, 'ddn't I pay you once!'

'Well, 'I replied, 'I have a sneaking suspicion that you did not.'

'Why I thought I had paid you, 'he drawled, as he handed me the nickel. The superintendent's commentary was simple, but emphatic, as the man wolked away seemingly unabashed. Then there's the counterfet money unisance. Sometimes it seems as if every dishonest can in the city regarded the conductor's pocket as a legitimate sewer into which all counterfet money should be thrown. By the way, do you know that women are more selfish toward women than men are toward men ?"

'I hado't noticed it."

"The had noticed it." and his wife and two 'children, all well-dressed, entered

should be thrown. By the way, do you know that women are more sclich toward women than men are toward men?"

"I hadn't noticed it."

"Well, it's a sad fact. More than once I have had every seat in my car occupied by women when a woman has got on carrying a baby, and not one has got up and offered the mother a seat. I never saw a man with a child in his arms enter a crowded car without some man giving up his seat to him. The more crowded a car becomes the closer will men haddle to give another man a seat; but women will occupy twice their legitimate space by spreading out their shirts while other women are compelled to stand. Women, likewise, show more rulgar pride toward women than men do toward one another. Talk about a peacock's spreading himself! Get into a car full of women on a Saturday afternoon and you'll see the peacocks beaten hellow. The 'bloods' and 'cads' display their worst features when they get on the cars partly or wholly drunk. The key-note to in man's character is exposed when he is in a state of ina toxication, and it is at midnight, or the 'ovi' cars, than one can see how much of barbarism still remains in human nature."

"Do think a gentleman should resign his seat to a lady at all times i" asked the reporter.

"Every time!" he replied. "Women are weaker than men. All the talk about the tired laborer and business man is bosa! It's only an excuse for selfishness. Good manners, which are more important than religion, as Bulwer says, demand that women should be given the best places at all times. Besides, a wothan looks such a 'guy' when she is holding on to a street-car strap."

"Of course you have an opinion about smoking."

"Yes; a decladed one. Good manners dictate that a man should not smoke in a public thoroughfare, much less in a street-car. What right has any man to get on the front platform and smoke a strong pipe, or even a well-flavored cigar, to the amoyance of nearly every woman and not a few men in the car t with all due regard for individual liberty, there should be no such tram

regard for individual liberty, there should be no such trampling on the rights of the many as is tolerated in this country."

"What do you think of the work and the pay of a street-car conductor i!"

"The pay is very low for the services performed. I have kept books in a bank, been a clerk on a Mississippi steamer, observed the weather in the United States Signal Corps, worked on a Pacific Mail boot, driven eather on the Larante Phins, herded sheep in Colorado, prospected for gold in Utah, drilled quartz in a Nevada sliver mine, and grubbed trees in the shadow of Mount Shasta, and I give it to you as my candid opinion that, of all laborers, the street-car conductor is the most poorly paid. And for this reason: the amount of ability necessary to run a street-car conductor is the most poorly paid. And for this reason: the amount of ability necessary to run a street-car to the satisfaction of a car company and the public is out of all proportion to the amount of ability required by other labor which is as well paid for. A conductor is exposed to all unods of the weather, and the public. His hours are long and irregular. Between the company's ruice on the one hand about like a shuttlecock. To win success a conductor must be a man of quick perception, sound judgment, and self-control; and he must possess that indefinable something, stamped like a trade-mark on the man of the world, which we call tact. And yet for these qualities he receives the missrable pittance of a rule of thumb laborer, who carns his living with a pick and shovel. To day I heard a person who looked as if he might be a compound of Uriah Heep and Fagin, say of the car-men 'They deserve to be run down;' and I was reminded of a 'shanty' that the sallors used to sing when I was crossing the Aliantic. Shall I give it to you! I'"

But at this moment the reporter reached his corner, and bidding the philosopher "Good Night," he weat house, convinced that a conductor's 'lot is not a happy one."

A REPUTATION RUINED BY TOO MUCH ZEAL.

Prom The Carson Appeal.

Years ago, in the early days of the Comstock excitement, Pat Holland, now postmaster and coroner in a little town in Cachise County, Arizona, was the most respected man in the State. He had the reputation of being a dead-shot with a pistol. Of course this accomplishment made him feared by everybody, and there was no man in Virginia so bold as to cross him in public. Pat acquired his reputation by shooting on the stage, and could knock an apple off his son's head with an accuracy and carclessnoss which combined to impress the public far more than the manner in which the painstaking william Tell performed the feat with an arrow. Finally Pat secured a young lady who would allow an apple to be shot off her flaxen foll, and when Pat executed the feat he would throw his keen eye at the girl and then roll his orbs up into the gallery, and without looking at his mark, send a buillet through the fruit. This was put down on the bills as "Pat Holland's paychological feat of shooting from memory," and drew crowded houses. One night he advertised to shoot apples from twelve yourns ladies' heads in succession and only take one look at the crowd. Piper's opera-house was packed with men at \$1 a head, and when the curtain rose twelve immaculate ballet-diancers were in line along the wings, each with an apple on her head. Pat steepped to the footlights and bowed amid tremendous applause. He had a six-shooter in each hand, and the stage manager armounced that he would shoot the last dix apples with his left hand. Casting his eye along the line, he took a long breath, a steady postition, and then faced the ambience. Litting his revolver he began to shoot in rapid succession, and the apples began to fly out of sight amid the breathless stience of the addience. The curious part of the performance, however, lay in the fact that by the time Pat had fired six shots all the apples had disappeared, yet he kept right on banging away with his left hand, amid roars of iaughter and derision. To cap the climax, two ap

THE CURATOR AND THE PYTHON.

From The London Olobe.

A tight took places some weeks ago at Singapore which shows that the Guy Livingston race of unscular heroes is not extinct. One day, news was brought to the curator of the museum that a python, twenty-two feet long, had escaped from its cage, and was careering feet long, had escaped from its cage, and was careering about the building amid a general same quipent. At that moment, the curator happened to have a bottle of carbolic acid in his hand, and, armed with this weapon only, he valiantly charged down upon the monster. It was a most exciting tussle when they cane together, and for a few seconds the shivering native spectators could not make out which was smake and which was man. Finally, however, the combatants got a little apart, as if for another round, and then it was seen that, while the man had scoured a firm grip of the python's throat, the erpeat had coiled a fold or two round its enemy's legs. So they west at it again, con amore, and were becoming as mingled as the Loccom, when the curator eleverly decanted the carbolic acid down the box's throat and the man stood forth the conqueror. After which, man probably took something to drink, not quite so putent as curriels acid. Wresting with a twenty-two-foot python must be warm werk in the tropics.